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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/978,431	10/15/2001	Jukka Wallenius	975.367USW1	5275

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SQUIRE, SANDERS & DEMPSEY L.L.P.
14TH FLOOR
8000 TOWERS CRESCENT
TYSONS CORNER, VA 22182

EXAMINER

PHAN, HUY Q

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2685

DATE MAILED: 04/29/2004

8

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/978,431

Applicant(s)

WALLENIOUS, JUKKA

Examiner

Huy Q Phan

Art Unit

2685

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE ____ MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on ____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) ____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-36 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) ____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) ____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on ____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☒ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. ____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 5.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. ____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: ____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

1. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

2. Claims 1-3, 6-9, 11-32, 34 and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Granberg et al. (US-6,101,387).

Regarding claim 1, Granberg et al. disclose a method for distributing IN services between mobile networks, comprising the steps of:

a) providing a service trader function in at least one of said mobile networks (abs. 1-13), said service trader function providing a location information of distributed IN services (col. 3, lines 18-21);

b) checking said service trader function, when a location update procedure is performed (col. 7, lines 18-36); and

c) updating a service trigger information in accordance with the checking result (col. 7, lines 51-67 and col. 8, lines 53-67).

Regarding claim 2, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection

of claim 1, wherein said service trader function being provided at least in the home network of a mobile subscriber (col. 3, lines 22-38).

Regarding claim 3, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 1, wherein said service trader function provides an information about networks and service control points to which IN services have been downloaded (col. 8, lines 49-67 and col. 3, lines 39-59).

Regarding claim 6, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 1, wherein said trader function comprising a function for searching an IN service on the basis of a subscriber language and/or service attributes (col. 3, lines 39-59).

Regarding claim 7, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 1, further comprising the step of performing a rerouting to an actual location of said IN service (col. 7, line 51-col. 8, line 30), when said IN service is not available at the location indicated by said location information.

Regarding claim 8, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 7, wherein said rerouting being performed by said service trader function (col. 8, lines 5-67).

Regarding claim 9, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 7, wherein said rerouting being performed by a service controller of said mobile network (col. 7, line 56-col. 8, line 15).

Regarding claim 11, Granberg et al. disclose a method for distributing IN services to a mobile network, comprising the steps of:

- a) providing a service trader function in said mobile network, said service trader function providing a location information of distributed IN services (abs., lines 3-13 and col. 7, lines 18-36);
- b) checking said service trader function, as to the location of an IN service (fig. 5, box 62), when said IN service is triggered (col. 7, lines 51-67); and
- c) sending the IN service invocation to the location of said IN service (col. 7, line 63-col. 8, line 19 and col. 2, lines 42-46).

Regarding claim 12, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 11, wherein said IN service being downloaded from said location of said IN service (col. 8, lines 49-67 and col. 3, lines 39-59).

Regarding claim 13, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 11, wherein said checking step being performed in a mobile switching center (MSC) (col. 4, line 66-col. 8, line 48).

Regarding claim 14, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 11, wherein said service trader function (STF) being arranged to obtain a service controller address of an IN service in a visited network based on a home service controller address of said IN service, when said IN service being downloaded from the home network to said visited network (col. 8, lines 49-67 and col. 3, lines 39-59).

Regarding claim 15, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 11, wherein said service trader function providing a function for selecting a voice service information (col. 3, lines 39-50).

Regarding claim 16, Granberg et al. disclose a system for distributing IN services to a mobile network, comprising:

- a) service trader means (STF) for providing a location information of distributed IN services (abs. 1-13 and col. 3, lines 17-21); and

- b) location register means (HLR) (fig. 1, box 16) for checking said service trader means (STF) in response to a location update procedure (col. 7, lines 15-50);

- c) wherein said location register means (HLR) being arranged to update a service trigger information in accordance with the checking result (col. 7; lines 32-67).

Regarding claim 17, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 16, wherein said location register means being a home location register (HLR) (fig. 1, box 16) of said mobile network.

Regarding claim 18, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 17, wherein a trigger information obtained from said home location register (HLR) comprising an information element indicating a home network resident part of said IN service (col. 8, lines 49-67).

Regarding claim 19, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 18, wherein said information element being provided by said trader means (STF) (col. 8, lines 49-67 and col. 7, lines 51-65).

Regarding claim 20, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 18, wherein said information element being stored in said home location register (HLR) (col. 7, lines 37-50).

Regarding claim 21, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 18, wherein said information element being a transparent data block only interpretable by a service logic of said IN service of a visited network (col. 7, lines 15-65).

Regarding claim 22, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 18, wherein said information element comprising an address and a service key which identifies a service logic of said IN service in the home network (col. 8, lines 53-

59 and col. 7, lines 51-60)).

Regarding claim 23, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 16, wherein said location register means being a visitor location register (VLR) (fig. 1, box 15) of said mobile network.

Regarding claim 24, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 16, wherein said service trader means (STF) being arranged in the home network of a mobile subscriber to which an IN service is to be provided (col. 3, lines 18-59).

Regarding claim 25, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 16, wherein said update service trigger information comprising an address information of a service controller (col. 8, lines 53-59) to be contacted in case said IN service is not available at the location indicated by said checking result.

Regarding claim 26, Granberg et al. disclose a system for distributing IN services to a mobile network, comprising:

a) service trader means (STF) for providing a location information of distributed IN services (abs. 1-13 and col. 3, lines 17-21); and

b) a mobile switching means (MSC) for checking said service trader means (STF) as to the location of an IN service (col. 6, lines 30-64), when said IN service is triggered (col. 7, lines 51-60);

c) wherein said mobile switching means (MSC) being arranged to perform downloading of the said IN service in accordance with the checking result (col. 8, lines 49-67).

Regarding claim 27, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 26, wherein said service trader means (STF) being arranged to obtain a service controller address of an IN service in a visited network from a service controller of said visited network based on a home service controller address of said IN service, when said IN service is downloaded from the home network to said visited network (col. 8, lines 31-67).

Regarding claim 28, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 27, wherein said service trader means (STF) forwarding a trigger information to said service controller of said visited network in response to said checking by said mobile switching means (MSC) (col. 7, line 37-col. 8, line 65).

Regarding claim 29, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 26, wherein said service trader means (STF) being arranged as a separate network element (fig. 2, box 44).

Regarding claim 30, Granberg et al. disclose a network element (STF) (fig. 1, box 44) for a mobile network, comprising:

a) receiving means for receiving a checking request for an IN service (col. 6, lines 4-17); and

b) service trader means for providing an identification information of said IN service in response to said checking request (col. 3, lines 27-59).

Regarding claim 31, Granberg et al. disclose a network element as recited in the rejection of claim 30, wherein said IN service being a voice and/or announcement service (col. 3, lines 39-59), and said identification information being an address of said voice and/or announcement service (col. 3, lines 39-59).

Regarding claim 32, Granberg et al. disclose a network element as recited in the rejection of claim 31, wherein said voice and or announcement service being identified by using an application identifier or by describing an attribute (col. 3, lines 53-58).

Regarding claim 34, Granberg et al. disclose a service controller comprising:

a) receiving means for receiving a service invocation from a service trader means (STF) (col. 2, lines 30-45 and col. 3, lines 39-58); and

b) means for performing an enquiry to a service means providing the invoked service, in response to said service invocation (col. 3, lines 39-58).

Regarding claim 36, Granberg et al. disclose a service controller as recited in the rejection of claim 34, wherein said service invocation being an Initial Detection Point message (col. 7, lines 51-60).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 4, 5, 10, 33 and 35 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Granberg et al..

Regarding claim 4, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 1. But Granberg et al. do not particularly show wherein said service trigger information being a CAMEL subscriber information. However, CAMEL is extremely well known feature in GSM systems, then it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply the service trigger information provided by Granberg et al. as a CAMEL subscriber information for the purpose of processing the calls for subscribers requiring CAMEL support.

Regarding claim 5, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claim 4, wherein said location information provided by said service trader function

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comprising at least a gsmSCF address (col. 4, lines 35-36 and col. 8, line 54) and a service key (col. 7, lines 56-65).

Regarding claims 10, 33 and 35, Granberg et al. disclose a method as recited in the rejection of claims 9, 31 and 34 respectively. But, Granberg et al. fail to expressly disclose wherein said service controller being the CSE of the GSM; wherein said checking request being received from a CSE of the GSM; wherein said service controller being a CSE of a home network and the service means being a CSE of a visited network. However, Granberg et al. disclose the service controller and its features as claimed (col. 4, lines 35-37; col. 7, lines 2-15; col. 2, lines 30-45; col. 4, lines 35-38; and col. 8, lines 5-48), then it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to specifically place this controller in the CSE of the GSM system since one would want to place the controller in a location that best suits the needs of the system in order to improve the quality and reliability of the GSM system.

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

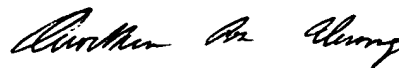
- a) Granberg (US-6,195,543) discloses intelligent network (IN) services.
- b) Granberg (US-6,122,510) discloses IN services.
- c) Granberg (US-6,101,382) discloses IN services.
- d) Granberg et al. (US-6,128,503) disclose IN services.

4. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Huy Q Phan whose telephone number is 703-305-9007. The examiner can normally be reached on 8AM-5PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Urban F Edward can be reached on 703-305-4385. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

HP
Apr. 19, 2004



QUOCHIEN B. VUONG
PRIMARY EXAMINER